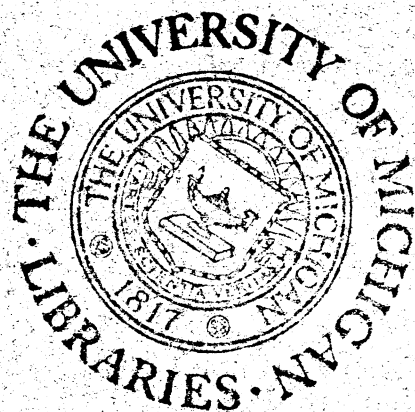


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ANNUAL REPORTS - - WAR DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF  
INSULAR AFFAIRS - 1925

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ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF  
INSULAR AFFAIRS

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, October 7, 1925.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs for the year ending June 30, 1925.

**CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION**

The last session of Congress did not consider legislation affecting the political status of Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands.

Congress passed an act approved February 9, 1925, ratifying and confirming two acts of the Philippine Legislature amending the sales tax law in effect in the Philippine Islands, and an act approved February 28, 1925, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to use for commercial purposes, under certain conditions, Government-owned radio stations in the Philippine Islands, among other places, until June 30, 1927. The passage of these two acts was recommended by the War Department and the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

Congress also passed an act to amend the Judicial Code, approved February 13, 1925. This act repealed section 27 of the organic law of the Philippine Islands approved August 29, 1916, and provided, by section 7 of the new act, for the review, in certain cases, of decisions of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands by the Supreme Court of the United States. Copies of these acts are attached hereto.

The bureau has recommended for several years the relief of American citizens doing business in the Philippine Islands from certain taxes imposed by the revenue act of 1918. This recommendation is renewed, and attention is invited to the reasons therefor as set forth in the last annual report of the bureau.

When the organic law of the Philippine Islands, approved August 29, 1916, was passed the salaries of the officials of the Philippine government appointed by the President of the United States were reduced. The view of this bureau and of the War Department at that time was that these salaries should have been increased rather than reduced. There were certain reasons of a transient force which brought about this reduction and which no longer exist. These salaries should be revised and increased.

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The calendar year of 1924 in the Philippine Islands has been one of orderly progress. The external trade of the islands was, in quantity, greater than in any previous year in the history of the islands. Measured in value, however, the total was less than in 1920, due to the higher prices of that year. The total of imports and exports amounted to \$243,000,000, which, as stated, was only exceeded in 1920, when the total was \$300,500,000. Of the imports into the islands, approximately 60 per cent came from the United States, and of the exports from the islands approximately 70 per cent came to the United States. This varies but slightly from the normal.

The accompanying tables illustrate the progress of the Philippines in agriculture, commerce, and industry. The most striking feature is the great development in the production of centrifugal sugar, due to the comparatively recent construction of a number of modern sugar mills in the islands. The estimated production of centrifugal sugar for the sugar year 1924-25 was 483,000 metric tons. It is interesting to note that of this production this year the centrals financed and practically owned by the Philippine National Bank produced 173,000 tons; American-owned centrals, 156,000; Spanish, 102,000; and Filipino, 51,000. From one point of view the bank centrals and the Filipino-owned centrals should be combined, as the control of these centrals is in Filipino hands. The segregation is made because of the fact that the centrals financed by the bank may be regarded as having been financed from the proceeds of Philippine government bonds sold in the United States.

### PORTO RICO

The chief of the bureau visited Porto Rico in the month of August, 1925, and his last preceding visit was made in 1920. There was evidence of material progress in every field of governmental and private activity. The most noticeable governmental progress was in the erection of necessary public buildings and the extension of the splendid highway system of the island. The general progress of the island is illustrated by the accompanying tables.

The serious problem in Porto Rico is the excess population. To a slight extent this is being met by the gradual development of small industries in the island. There is, however, no noticeable increase in the departure of emigrants from the island. In Haiti, which was visited by the chief of the bureau on this same trip, a marked element of the present prosperity of the Republic is due to the funds brought back to the Republic by Haitian laborers returning from Cuba and Santo Domingo. But one crop produced in Haiti brings as much money into the Republic as do these returning laborers.

### DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP

The Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in accordance with the Executive order of the President, dated July 25, 1907, made the annual inspection of the Dominican customs receivership in the month of September, 1925. He found the receivership strong in the good will of the Dominican Government and people and that it was performing efficiently the duties imposed on it.

The Dominican customs receivership has now been in existence 20 years. The *modus vivendi* under which it was established pending the ratification of a treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo was signed by the President of the Republic of Santo Domingo on the 31st day of March, 1905, to take effect April 1, 1905.

At the request of the Department of State, this bureau organized the personnel that went to Santo Domingo, selecting as the general receiver Col. George R. Colton, an official of the Philippine customs service on leave in the United States, and as first assistant James H. Edwards, who was likewise on leave from the Philippine customs service. They were accompanied by the following employees of this bureau, who were given leave of absence without pay for the purpose of initiating the work undertaken: M. Drew Carrel, chief statistician; H. Warren Smith, cashier; and H. F. Worley, additional deputy controller in charge of Haitian frontier.

The record of the receivership is contained in its annual reports and briefly referred to in the annual reports of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. The treaty contemplated in the *modus vivendi*, after ratification, was proclaimed by President Roosevelt on July 25, 1907, and on the same date the President issued an Executive order placing the operation of the receivership under this bureau. The new regulations became effective August 1, 1907, and have continued practically unchanged since. This marked the end of the first stage of the work of the receivership.

Colonel Colton, who had organized the service, returned to the Philippine Islands, and was succeeded by Mr. William E. Pulliam, who was appointed the first general receiver under the treaty. Mr. Pulliam was selected likewise from the Philippine customs service, having prior to his entry into the Philippine service been in the United States customs service.

It is not intended to review the history of the receivership. Its work is, as stated, recorded in the annual reports. There is, perhaps, no example in history of a work of this kind being carried on with so little friction. The Dominican Republic has received from the receivership the advantages flowing from the adjustment of its indebtedness which had been the source of controversy with foreign governments, with its own citizens, and with foreign residents of the Republic, on terms entirely favorable to the Government and fair to its creditors. Its customs service was promptly reformed and placed on an efficient basis. Smuggling hitherto rife was promptly suppressed. The laws and regulations governing the customs service were codified, clarified, and in 1910 a new customs tariff was enacted materially benefitting the commerce and industry of the island and taking from the prime necessities of the poorer people a good part of the burden imposed on them by the preexisting tariff.

The financial success of the receivership was such that in 1920 a second revision of the tariff was made materially reducing duties and practically abolishing the export tax. Notwithstanding the reform and reduction in the tariff, the success of the receivership has so far exceeded the anticipations when it was organized that 18 years after the proclamation of the treaty of 1907 the receivership has almost accomplished what had been planned for the 50 years of its contemplated existence.

The credit for the success of the receivership is due almost exclusively to the personnel employed and to the direction given in its organization. The avoidance of friction and efficient operation of the service, which have been the outstanding marks of the receivership, could be entirely destroyed by a few careless selections to fill the very few positions held by Americans.

It should be noted that not the least of the accomplishments of the receivership has been the gradual replacement of American personnel by Dominicans, until to-day the number of Americans is reduced to the limit that could fairly be regarded as a compliance with the terms of the treaty establishing the receivership.

Giving full credit to the receivership personnel, it is fair to say that the success of the receivership has depended also on the support and cooperation of the Government of the Dominican Republic.

The usual tables showing the financial transactions of the receivership during the year are included in the appendix to this report.

### HAITIAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP

The bureau, having accomplished the purpose for which it undertook at the request of the Department of State, the supervision over Haitian customs, discontinued this supervision on July 1, 1924.

### PERSONNEL

Since the last annual report, the following changes have taken place in the officers appointed by the President to the services reporting to this bureau:

*Philippine Islands.*—Ramon Avanceña, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, was appointed chief justice of the supreme court on February 28, 1925, succeeding Manuel Araullo.

Antonio L. Villa-Real, formerly attorney general of the Philippine Islands, was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court on March 2, 1925, vice Ramon Avanceña.

*Porto Rico.*—Ira K. Wells, an Assistant Attorney General of the United States and former United States district attorney for Porto Rico, was appointed May 19, 1925, judge of the United States District Court of Porto Rico, succeeding Arthur F. Odlin.

Herbert P. Coats, attorney general for Porto Rico, resigned May 13, 1925, and was succeeded by George C. Butte, who was appointed May 14.

FRANK MCINTYRE,  
*Major General, United States Army,*  
*Chief of Bureau.*



## APPENDIX

**SPECIAL LAWS RELATING TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ENACTED BY CONGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925**

[PUBLIC—No. 387—68TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 11956]

AN ACT To amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909," approved February 9, 1909

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909," approved February 9, 1909, is amended by adding after the end of the first paragraph under the title "War Department" a new paragraph to read as follows:

That the taxes imposed by the Philippine Legislature in act numbered 3065, approved March 16, 1923, and act numbered 3183, approved November 27, 1924, are hereby legalized and ratified, and the collection of all such taxes made under or by authority of said acts of the Philippine Legislature is hereby legalized, ratified, and confirmed as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had by prior act of Congress been specifically authorized and directed.

Approved, February 9, 1925.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 56—68TH CONGRESS]

[S. J. Res. 177]

JOINT RESOLUTION To amend section 2 of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the operation of Government-owned radio stations for the use of the general public, and for other purposes," approved April 14, 1922

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 2 of public resolution numbered 48, Sixty-seventh Congress, approved April 14, 1922, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, under the terms and conditions and at rates prescribed by him, which rates shall be just and reasonable, and which, upon complaint, shall be subject to review and revision by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to use all radio stations and apparatus, wherever located, owned by the United States and under the control of the Navy Department (a) for the reception and transmission of press messages offered by any newspaper published in the United States, its Territories or possessions, or published by citizens of the United States in foreign countries, or by any press association of the United States, and (b) for the reception and transmission of private commercial messages between ships and between ship and shore: *Provided*, That the rates fixed for the reception and transmission of all such messages, other than press messages between the Pacific coast

of the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, and the Orient, shall not be less than the rates charged by privately owned and operated stations for like messages and service: *Provided further*, That the right to use such stations for any of the purposes named in this section shall terminate and cease as between any countries or localities or between any locality and privately operated ships whenever privately owned and operated stations are capable of meeting the normal communication requirements between such countries or localities or between any locality and privately operated ships, and the Secretary of Commerce shall have notified the Secretary of the Navy thereof, and in any event all rights conferred by this section shall terminate and cease on June 30, 1927, except that all such rights conferred by this section in the Republic of China shall terminate and cease on January 1, 1924."

Approved, February 28, 1925.

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[PUBLIC—NO. 415—68TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 8206]

AN ACT To amend the Judicial Code, and to further define the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of appeals and of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That sections 128, 129, 237, 238, 239, and 240 of the Judicial Code as now existing be, and they are severally, amended and reenacted to read as follows:

"SEC. 128. (a) The circuit courts of appeal shall have appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal or writ of error final decisions—

"First. In the district courts, in all cases save where a direct review of the decision may be had in the Supreme Court under section 238.

"Second. In the United States district courts for Hawaii and for Porto Rico in all cases.

"Third. In the district courts for Alaska or any division thereof, and for the Virgin Islands, in all cases, civil and criminal, wherein the Constitution or a statute or treaty of the United States or any authority exercised thereunder is involved; in all other civil cases wherein the value in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds \$1,000; in all other criminal cases where the offense charged is punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or by death, and in all habeas corpus proceedings; and in the district court for the Canal Zone in the cases and mode prescribed in the act approved September 21, 1922, amending prior laws relating to the Canal Zone.

"Fourth. In the Supreme Courts of the Territory of Hawaii and of Porto Rico, in all civil cases, civil or criminal, wherein the Constitution or a statute or treaty of the United States or any authority exercised thereunder is involved; in all other civil cases wherein the value in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds \$5,000, and in all habeas corpus proceedings.

"Fifth. In the United States Court for China, in all cases.

"(b) The circuit court of appeals shall also have appellate jurisdiction—

"First. To review the interlocutory orders or decrees of the district courts which are specified in section 129.

"Second. To review decisions of the district courts sustaining or overruling exceptions to awards in arbitrations, as provided in section 8 of an act entitled 'An act providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees,' approved July 15, 1913.

"(c) The circuit courts of appeal shall also have an appellate and supervisory jurisdiction under sections 24 and 25 of the bankruptcy act of July 1, 1898, over all proceedings, controversies, and cases had or brought in the district courts under that act or any of its amendments, and shall exercise the same in the manner prescribed in those sections; and the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in this regard shall cover the courts of bankruptcy in Alaska and Hawaii, and that of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit shall cover the court of bankruptcy in Porto Rico.

"(d) The review under this section shall be in the following circuit courts of appeal: The decisions of a district court of the United States within a State in the circuit court of appeals for the circuit embracing such State; those of the District Court of Alaska or any division thereof, the United States district court, and the Supreme Court of Hawaii, and the United States Court for China, in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; those of the United States District Court and the Supreme Court of Porto Rico in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit; those of the District Court of the Virgin Islands in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit; and those of the District Court of the Canal Zone in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

"(e) The circuit courts of appeal are further empowered to enforce, set aside, or modify orders of the Federal Trade Commission, as provided in section 5 of 'An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes,' approved September 26, 1914; and orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Federal Trade Commission, as provided in section 11 of 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' approved October 15, 1914.

"SEC. 129. Where, upon a hearing in a district court, or by a judge thereof in vacation, an injunction is granted, continued, modified, refused, or dissolved by an interlocutory order or decree, or an application to dissolve or modify an injunction is refused, or an interlocutory order or decree is made appointing a receiver, or refusing an order to wind up a pending receivership or to take the appropriate steps to accomplish the purposes thereof, such as directing a sale or other disposal of property held thereunder, an appeal may be taken from such interlocutory order or decree to the circuit court of appeals; and sections 239 and 240 shall apply to such cases in the circuit courts of appeals as to other cases therein: *Provided*, That the appeal to the circuit court of appeals must be applied for

within thirty days from the entry of such order or decree, and shall take precedence in the appellate court; and the proceedings in other respects in the district court shall not be stayed during the pendency of such appeal unless otherwise ordered by the court, or the appellate court, or a judge thereof: *Provided, however,* That the district court may, in its discretion, require an additional bond as a condition of the appeal."

"SEC. 237. (a) A final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of the United States, and the decision is against its validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of any State, on the ground of its being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of its validity, may be reviewed by the Supreme Court upon a writ of error. The writ shall have the same effect as if the judgment or decree had been rendered or passed in a court of the United States. The Supreme Court may reverse, modify, or affirm the judgment or decree of such State court, and may, in its discretion, award execution or remand the cause to the court from which it was removed by the writ.

"(b) It shall be competent for the Supreme Court, by certiorari, to require that there be certified to it for review and determination, with the same power and authority and with like effect as if brought up by writ of error, any cause wherein a final judgment or decree has been rendered or passed by the highest court of a State in which a decision could be had where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of the United States; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of any State on the ground of its being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States; or where any title, right, privilege, or immunity is specially set up or claimed by either party under the Constitution, or any treaty or statute of, or commission held or authority exercised under, the United States; and the power to review under this paragraph may be exercised as well where the Federal claim is sustained as where it is denied. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit or detract from the right to a review on a writ of error in a case where such a right is conferred by the preceding paragraph; nor shall the fact that a review on a writ of error might be obtained under the preceding paragraph be an obstacle to granting a review on certiorari under this paragraph.

"(c) If a writ of error be improvidently sought and allowed under this section in a case where the proper mode of invoking a review is by a petition for certiorari, this alone shall not be a ground for dismissal; but the papers whereon the writ of error was allowed shall be regarded and acted on as a petition for certiorari and as if duly presented to the Supreme Court at the time they were presented to the court or judge by whom the writ of error was allowed: *Provided,* That where in such a case there appears to be no reasonable ground for granting a petition for certiorari it shall be competent for the Supreme Court to adjudge to the respondent reasonable damages for his delay, and single or double costs, as provided in section 1010 of the Revised Statutes."

"SEC. 238. A direct review by the Supreme Court of an interlocutory or final judgment or decree of a district court may be had where it is so provided in the following acts or parts of acts, and not otherwise:

"(1) Section 2 of the act of February 11, 1903, 'to expedite the hearing and determination' of certain suits brought by the United States under the antitrust or interstate commerce laws, and so forth.

"(2) The act of March 2, 1907, 'providing for writs of error in certain instances in criminal cases' where the decision of the district court is adverse to the United States.

"(3) An act restricting the issuance of interlocutory injunctions to suspend the enforcement of the statute of a State or of an order made by an administrative board or commission created by and acting under the statute of a State, approved March 4, 1913, which act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof, 'The requirement respecting the presence of three judges shall also apply to the final hearing in such suit in the district court; and a direct appeal to the Supreme Court may be taken from a final decree granting or denying a permanent injunction in such suit.'

"(4) So much of 'An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1913, and for other purposes,' approved October 22, 1913, as relates to the review of interlocutory and final judgments and decrees in suits to enforce, suspend, or set aside orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money.

"(5) Section 316 of 'An act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in livestock, livestock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products, and eggs, and for other purposes' approved August 15, 1921."

"SEC. 239. In any case, civil or criminal, in a circuit court of appeals, or in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the court at any time may certify to the Supreme Court of the United States any questions or propositions of law concerning which instructions are desired for the proper decision of the cause; and thereupon the Supreme Court may either give binding instructions on the questions and propositions certified or may require that the entire record in the cause be sent up for its consideration, and thereupon shall decide the whole matter in controversy in the same manner as if it had been brought there by writ of error or appeal."

SEC. 240. (a) In any case, civil or criminal, in a circuit court of appeals, or in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, it shall be competent for the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the petition of any party thereto, whether Government or other litigant, to require by certiorari, either before or after a judgment or decree by such lower court, that the cause be certified to the Supreme Court for determination by it with the same power and authority, and with like effect, as if the cause had been brought there by unrestricted writ of error or appeal.

"(b) Any case in a circuit court of appeals where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of any State, on the ground of its being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is against its validity, may, at the election of the party relying on such State statute, be taken to the Supreme Court for review on writ of error or appeal; but in that event a

review on certiorari shall not be allowed at the instance of such party, and the review on such writ of error or appeal shall be restricted to an examination and decision of the Federal questions presented in the case.

"(c) No judgment or decree of a circuit court of appeals or of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court otherwise than as provided in this section."

SEC. 2. That cases in a circuit court of appeals under section 8 of "An act providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees," approved July 15, 1913; under section 5 of "An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1914; and under section 11 of "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, are included among the cases to which sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code shall apply.

SEC. 3. (a) That in any case in the Court of Claims, including those begun under section 180 of the Judicial Code, that court at any time may certify to the Supreme Court any definite and distinct questions of law concerning which instructions are desired for the proper disposition of the cause; and thereupon the Supreme Court may give appropriate instructions on the questions certified and transmit the same to the Court of Claims for its guidance in the further progress of the cause.

(b) In any case in the Court of Claims, including those begun under section 180 of the Judicial Code, it shall be competent for the Supreme Court, upon the petition of either party, whether Government or claimant, to require, by certiorari, that the cause, including the findings of fact and the judgment or decree, but omitting the evidence, be certified to it for review and determination with the same power and authority, and with like effect, as if the cause had been brought there by appeal.

(c) All judgments and decrees of the Court of Claims shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court as provided in this section, and not otherwise.

SEC. 4. That in cases in the district courts wherein they exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Claims or adjudicate claims against the United States the judgments shall be subject to review in the circuit courts of appeals like other judgments of the district courts; and sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code shall apply to such cases in the circuit courts of appeals as to other cases therein.

SEC. 5. That the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia shall have the same appellate and supervisory jurisdiction over proceedings, controversies, and cases in bankruptcy in the District of Columbia that a circuit court of appeals has over such proceedings, controversies, and cases within its circuit, and shall exercise that jurisdiction in the same manner as a circuit court of appeals is required to exercise it.

SEC. 6. (a) In a proceeding in habeas corpus in a district court, or before a district judge or a circuit judge, the final order shall be subject to review, on appeal, by the circuit court of appeals of the circuit wherein the proceeding is had. A circuit judge shall have

the same power to grant writs of habeas corpus within his circuit that a district judge has within his district; and the order of the circuit judge shall be entered in the records of the district court of the district wherein the restraint complained of is had.

(b) In such a proceeding in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, or before a justice thereof, the final order shall be subject to review, on appeal, by the court of appeals of that District.

(c) Sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code shall apply to habeas corpus cases in the circuit courts of appeals and in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia as to other cases therein.

(d) The provisions of sections 765 and 766 of the Revised Statutes, and the provisions of an act entitled "An act restricting in certain cases the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings," approved March 10, 1908, shall apply to appellate proceedings under this section as they heretofore have applied to direct appeals to the Supreme Court.

SEC. 7. That in any case in the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands wherein the Constitution, or any statute or treaty of the United States is involved, or wherein the value in controversy exceeds \$25,000, or wherein the title or possession of real estate exceeding in value the sum of \$25,000 is involved or brought in question, it shall be competent for the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the petition of a party aggrieved by the final judgment or decree, to require, by certiorari, that the cause be certified to it for review and determination with the same power and authority, and with like effect, as if the cause had been brought before it on writ of error or appeal; and, except as provided in this section, the judgments and decrees of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands shall not be subject to appellate review.

SEC. 8. (a) That no writ of error, appeal, or writ of certiorari, intended to bring any judgment or decree before the Supreme Court for review shall be allowed or entertained unless application therefor be duly made within three months after the entry of such judgment or decree, excepting that writs of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands may be granted where application therefor is made within six months: *Provided*, That for good cause shown either of such periods for applying for a writ of certiorari may be extended not exceeding sixty days by a justice of the Supreme Court.

(b) Where an application for a writ of certiorari is made with the purpose of securing a removal of the case to the Supreme Court from a circuit court of appeals or the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia before the court wherein the same is pending has given a judgment or decree the application may be made at any time prior to the hearing and submission in that court.

(c) No writ of error or appeal intended to bring any judgment or decree before a circuit court of appeals for review shall be allowed unless application therefor be duly made within three months after the entry of such judgment or decree.

(d) In any case in which the final judgment or decree of any court is subject to review by the Supreme Court on writ of certiorari, the execution and enforcement of such judgment or decree may be stayed for a reasonable time to enable the party aggrieved to apply for and to obtain a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court. The stay may be granted by a judge of the court rendering the

judgment or decree or by a justice of the Supreme Court, and may be conditioned on the giving of good and sufficient security, to be approved by such judge or justice, that if the aggrieved party fails to make application for such writ within the period allotted therefor, or fails to obtain an order granting his application, or fails to make his plea good in the Supreme Court, he shall answer for all damages and costs which the other party may sustain by reason of the stay.

SEC. 9. That in any case where the power to review, whether in the circuit courts of appeals or in the Supreme Court, depends upon the amount or value in controversy, such amount or value, if not otherwise satisfactorily disclosed upon the record, may be shown and ascertained by the oath of a party to the cause or by other competent evidence.

SEC. 10. That no court having power to review a judgment or decree of another shall dismiss a writ of error solely because an appeal should have been taken, or dismiss an appeal solely because a writ of error should have been sued out; but where such error occurs the same shall be disregarded and the court shall proceed as if in that regard its power to review were properly invoked.

SEC. 11. (a) That where, during the pendency of an action, suit, or other proceeding brought by or against an officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or the Canal Zone, or of a Territory or an insular possession of the United States, or of a county, city, or other governmental agency of such Territory or insular possession, and relating to the present or future discharge of his official duties, such officer dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold such office, it shall be competent for the court wherein the action, suit, or proceeding is pending, whether the court be one of first instance or an appellate tribunal, to permit the cause to be continued and maintained by or against the successor in office of such officer, if within six months after his death or separation from the office it be satisfactorily shown to the court that there is a substantial need for so continuing and maintaining the cause and obtaining an adjudication of the questions involved.

(b) Similar proceedings may be had and taken where an action, suit, or proceeding brought by or against an officer of a State, or of a county, city, or other governmental agency of a State, is pending in a court of the United States at the time of the officer's death or separation from the office.

(c) Before a substitution under this section is made, the party or officer to be affected, unless expressly consenting thereto, must be given reasonable notice of the application therefor and accorded an opportunity to present any objection which he may have.

SEC. 12. That no district court shall have jurisdiction of any action or suit by or against any corporation upon the ground that it was incorporated by or under an act of Congress: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any suit, action, or proceeding brought by or against a corporation incorporated by or under an act of Congress wherein the Government of the United States is the owner of more than one-half of its capital stock.

SEC. 13. That the following statutes and parts of statutes be, and they are, repealed:

Sections 130, 131, 133, 134, 181, 182, 236, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, and 252 of the Judicial Code.



Sections 2, 4, and 5 of "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary,' approved March 3, 1911," approved January 28, 1915.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of "An act to amend the Judicial Code, to fix the time when the annual term of the Supreme Court shall commence, and further to define the jurisdiction of that court," approved September 6, 1916.

Section 27 of "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," approved August 29, 1916.

So much of sections 4, 9, and 10 of "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887, as provides for a review by the Supreme Court on writ of error or appeal in the cases therein named.

So much of "An act restricting in certain cases the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings," approved March 10, 1908, as permits a direct appeal to the Supreme Court.

So much of sections 24 and 25 of the bankruptcy act of July 1, 1898, as regulates the mode of review by the Supreme Court in the proceedings, controversies, and cases therein named.

So much of "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, as permits a direct review by the Supreme Court of cases in the courts in Porto Rico.

So much of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended by the act of July 9, 1921, as permits a direct review by the Supreme Court of cases in the courts of Hawaii.

So much of section 9 of the act of August 24, 1912, relating to the government of the Canal Zone as designates the cases in which, and the courts by which, the judgments and decrees of the district court of the Canal Zone may be reviewed.

Sections 763 and 764 of the Revised Statutes.

An act entitled "An act amending section 764 of the Revised Statutes," approved March 3, 1885.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the abatement of certain actions," approved February 8, 1899.

An act entitled "An act to amend section 237 of the Judicial Code," approved February 17, 1922.

An act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code in reference to appeals and writs of error," approved September 14, 1922.

All other acts and parts of acts in so far as they are embraced within and superseded by this act or are inconsistent therewith.

SEC. 14. That this act shall take effect three months after its approval; but it shall not affect cases then pending in the Supreme Court, nor shall it affect the right to a review, or the mode or time for exercising the same, as respects any judgment or decree entered prior to the date when it takes effect.

Approved, February 13, 1925.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

*Total foreign trade*

Twelve months ending Dec. 31—	Consignments			Shipments		
	From United States	From other countries	Total	To United States	To other countries	Total
1915.....	\$26,381,069	\$22,931,115	\$49,312,184	\$23,653,211	\$30,159,793	\$53,813,004
1916.....	22,862,673	22,633,665	45,496,338	35,648,133	34,289,050	69,937,188
1917.....	37,620,648	28,176,383	65,797,031	63,234,359	32,369,948	95,604,307
1918.....	58,824,611	39,774,601	98,599,212	89,146,918	46,047,564	135,194,482
1919.....	75,491,415	43,147,637	118,639,052	56,652,692	56,465,141	113,117,833
1920.....	92,289,778	57,148,505	149,438,283	105,216,263	45,907,593	151,123,856
1921.....	74,130,015	41,708,559	115,838,574	50,356,793	37,758,530	88,115,323
1922.....	47,738,326	32,459,319	80,197,645	64,111,601	31,471,697	95,583,298
1923.....	60,352,535	37,447,212	87,799,747	85,047,023	35,705,967	120,752,990
1924.....	60,399,380	47,611,515	108,010,895	97,313,903	38,030,760	135,344,663

*Manila-hemp shipments*

Twelve months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
	<i>Long tons</i>			<i>Long tons</i>		
1915.....	139,767	\$21,339,100	\$153	68,157	\$11,351,283	\$167
1916.....	135,147	26,691,969	198	65,296	13,639,509	209
1917.....	166,758	46,807,780	281	94,070	29,645,548	315
1918.....	166,586	58,191,550	349	85,452	32,734,201	383
1919.....	119,332	26,851,526	225	64,474	16,195,479	251
1920.....	139,250	35,862,000	258	65,983	20,614,026	312
1921.....	98,815	12,984,693	131	34,012	5,457,059	160
1922.....	169,309	19,540,915	115	82,225	10,331,776	126
1923.....	187,433	24,951,575	133	81,167	12,635,311	156
1924.....	174,510	29,950,458	172	75,999	15,267,238	201

*Coconut-oil shipments*

Twelve months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1915.....	13,251	\$2,820,502	9.50	13,157	\$2,804,632	9.52
1916.....	15,837	3,925,735	11.07	15,066	3,694,374	10.95
1917.....	44,484	11,409,147	11.45	44,334	11,377,659	11.46
1918.....	113,459	31,664,159	12.46	111,741	31,099,264	12.42
1919.....	137,732	36,859,752	11.95	84,028	22,898,665	12.17
1920.....	76,346	23,268,887	13.60	70,809	21,683,043	13.67
1921.....	88,866	16,051,518	8.06	79,233	13,953,690	7.86
1922.....	105,514	15,734,486	6.66	104,960	15,644,253	6.65
1923.....	87,774	14,066,582	7.15	83,409	13,375,397	7.16
1924.....	109,865	18,811,031	7.64	108,810	18,628,406	7.64

*Sugar shipments*

Twelve months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1915.....	207, 679	\$11, 310, 215	2. 43	81, 532	\$5, 141, 580	2. 82
1916.....	332, 158	18, 587, 593	2. 50	129, 801	8, 633, 701	2. 97
1917.....	202, 655	12, 277, 679	2. 70	61, 392	5, 405, 759	3. 93
1918.....	268, 941	15, 804, 390	2. 62	104, 404	8, 279, 890	3. 54
1919.....	133, 884	15, 200, 384	5. 07	31, 651	3, 855, 967	5. 44
1920.....	177, 488	49, 617, 884	12. 48	121, 989	39, 348, 934	14. 40
1921.....	285, 280	25, 515, 242	3. 99	148, 101	16, 876, 179	5. 08
1922.....	351, 552	25, 013, 310	3. 18	236, 184	19, 441, 013	3. 67
1923.....	266, 847	34, 380, 570	5. 75	226, 088	30, 241, 487	5. 97
1924.....	347, 718	41, 170, 813	5. 29	291, 657	36, 793, 856	5. 63

*Cigar shipments*

Twelve months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per M	Quantity	Value	Value per M
	<i>Thousands</i>			<i>Thousands</i>		
1915.....	134, 648	\$2, 057, 303	15. 28	61, 170	\$1, 151, 222	18. 82
1916.....	193, 026	2, 844, 376	14. 74	111, 478	2, 038, 121	18. 24
1917.....	284, 525	4, 794, 096	16. 85	202, 199	3, 862, 983	19. 10
1918.....	359, 665	7, 116, 719	19. 79	248, 748	5, 682, 838	22. 85
1919.....	392, 339	9, 078, 854	23. 14	263, 943	6, 914, 319	26. 20
1920.....	421, 545	12, 721, 138	30. 18	316, 863	10, 546, 304	33. 28
1921.....	154, 400	3, 213, 226	20. 81	67, 737	1, 966, 035	29. 02
1922.....	300, 485	5, 801, 110	19. 31	173, 317	4, 256, 788	24. 58
1923.....	280, 755	6, 169, 944	21. 98	219, 898	5, 149, 115	23. 42
1924.....	218, 599	5, 404, 662	24. 72	175, 762	4, 419, 782	25. 15

*Leaf-tobacco shipments*

Twelve months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1915.....	24, 136, 034	\$1, 527, 106	6. 33	87, 384	\$10, 096	11. 55
1916.....	39, 168, 094	2, 827, 657	7. 22	1, 028, 267	118, 653	11. 54
1917.....	11, 335, 476	1, 485, 452	13. 10	2, 999, 469	602, 026	20. 07
1918.....	51, 509, 394	4, 977, 478	9. 66	1, 336, 001	292, 015	21. 86
1919.....	47, 415, 029	6, 229, 605	13. 14	78, 817	15, 625	19. 82
1920.....	43, 950, 257	6, 740, 483	15. 33	852, 215	296, 202	34. 76
1921.....	48, 351, 062	4, 761, 406	9. 84	81, 166	26, 943	33. 19
1922.....	33, 354, 915	2, 273, 117	6. 81	21, 746	6, 152	28. 29
1923.....	53, 528, 374	3, 636, 710	6. 79	286, 064	52, 852	18. 48
1924.....	47, 803, 706	4, 034, 466	8. 44	66, 369	10, 572	15. 93

*Copra shipments*

Twelve months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
	<i>Long tons</i>			<i>Long tons</i>		
1915.....	136, 895	\$11, 111, 555	\$81	20, 882	\$1, 760, 046	\$84
1916.....	71, 135	7, 115, 971	100	34, 910	3, 539, 564	101
1917.....	90, 724	8, 327, 151	92	67, 175	6, 117, 951	91
1918.....	54, 192	5, 188, 515	90	54, 192	5, 188, 507	96
1919.....	24, 698	4, 419, 688	179	2, 277	409, 123	180
1920.....	25, 395	3, 716, 871	143	1, 411	191, 204	136
1921.....	147, 960	13, 073, 457	88	52, 093	4, 332, 777	83
1922.....	170, 318	14, 103, 073	83	87, 946	7, 247, 507	82
1923.....	203, 859	19, 246, 999	94	127, 217	11, 989, 932	94
1924.....	154, 285	15, 351, 882	99	105, 828	10, 498, 165	99

*All other shipments*

Twelve months ending Dec. 31—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States	Twelve months ending Dec. 31—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States
1915.....	\$3,647,223	\$1,434,352	1920.....	\$19,196,593	\$12,536,550
1916.....	7,943,882	3,989,211	1921.....	12,405,781	7,744,110
1917.....	10,503,002	6,222,433	1922.....	13,117,287	7,181,110
1918.....	12,251,671	5,870,203	1923.....	18,300,610	11,602,929
1919.....	14,478,024	6,360,514	1924.....	20,621,351	11,695,884

## BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Under an act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, as amended by an act approved May 31, 1922, it is provided that the entire indebtedness of the Philippine Government, exclusive of those obligations known as friar land bonds and of bonds not to exceed \$10,000,000 in amount, issued by that Government, and secured by an equivalent amount of bonds issued by the Provinces or municipalities thereof, shall not exceed at any one time 10 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property.

It is further provided that the entire indebtedness of the city of Manila shall not exceed 10 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property, nor that of any Province or municipality a sum in excess of 7 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property at any one time.

The assessed value of taxable real property of the Philippine Islands as at December 31, 1924, was \$759,047,799; that of the city of Manila as at December 31, 1923, the latest figures available here, was \$118,583,436.

The following is a statement of the bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Government on June 30, 1925:

Title of loan	Rate	Amount	Dated	Redeem- able	Due
<i>Included in 10 per cent limitation</i>					
Philippine Government:	<i>Per cent</i>				
Public improvement.....	4	\$2,500,000	1905	1915	1935
Do.....	4	1,000,000	1906	1916	1936
Do.....	4	1,500,000	1909	1919	1939
Do.....	5½	10,000,000	1921	-----	1941
Gold bonds of 1918.....	4	4,000,000	1916	1926	1946
Manila port works and improvements.....	5½	6,000,000	1920	1930	1950
General bonds.....	5	5,000,000	1922	-----	1952
Irrigation and permanent public works.....	4½	9,500,000	1922	-----	1952
General bonds.....	4½	23,000,000	1922	-----	1952
Gold loan of 1925.....	4½	1,000,000	1925	1935	1955
Total.....		63,500,000			
<i>Not included in 10 per cent limitation</i>					
Friar land purchases.....	4	7,000,000	1904	1914	1934
Collateral bonds.....	4½	2,750,000	1922	-----	1950
Total.....		9,750,000			
Grand total.....		73,250,000			

## SINKING AND TRUST FUNDS

Under the provisions of act No. 3014, of the Philippine Legislature, approved March 8, 1922, sinking funds for the retirement of bonds issued by the Philippine Government are to be invested only in securities of the government of the Philippine Islands or the Government of the United States after the approval of this act.

Since the passage of this act the treasurer of the Philippine Islands transferred the following amounts to this bureau for investment:

	Fiscal year ending June 30—		
	1923	1924	1925
Sinking funds.....	\$3,454,504.40	\$2,102,050.00	\$1,668,720.00
Trust funds.....	175,000.00	275,329.58	649,850.31
Total.....	3,629,504.40	2,377,379.58	2,318,570.31

At a cost of \$8,109,655.78 bonds of the face value of \$8,448,000 were purchased from the above funds and are shown in the following statements of securities belonging to sinking funds and trust funds which are held by this bureau for account of the Philippine Government:

*Sinking fund investments*

Bonds	Prior years	Fiscal year ending June 30—		
		1923	1924	1925
Philippine government:				
Land purchase 4's, due 1934.....	\$205,000	\$25,000	\$467,000	\$326,000
Public improvement 4's, due—				
1935.....	214,000	26,000	243,000	113,000
1936.....	20,000	29,000	215,000	14,000
1939.....		54,000	145,000	279,000
Gold bonds, due 1946, 4 per cent.....		66,000	367,000	181,000
Collateral 4½'s, due 1950.....			48,000	52,000
Irrigation and permanent public works 4½'s, due 1952.....		91,000	881,000	1,058,000
General bonds, 4½'s, due 1952.....		133,000	1,266,000	314,000
General bonds, 5's, due 1952.....			111,000	
Municipal:				
Manila sewer and water 4's, due—				
1935.....	118,000	127,000	10,000	67,000
1937.....	75,000	36,000	526,000	238,000
1938.....	195,000	36,000	5,000	7,000
Cebu waterworks 4's, due 1941.....		5,000		5,000
Railroad:				
Philippine Ry. Co. 4's, due 1937.....	977,000			
Total.....	1,804,000	628,000	4,284,000	2,654,000

*Trust fund investments*

Bonds	Prior years	Fiscal year ending June 30—		
		1923	1924	1925
Philippine government:				
Land purchase 4's, due 1934.....		\$12, 000		
Public improvement 4's, due—				
1935.....		11, 000		
1936.....		2, 000		
1939.....		5, 000		
Gold bonds, 4's, due 1946.....		35, 000	\$10, 000	
General bonds, 4½'s, due 1952.....		87, 000	94, 000	\$67, 000
Collateral 4½'s, due 1950.....		28, 000		
Irrigation and permanent public works 4½'s, due 1952.....				24, 000
United States Government:				
First Liberty loan.....	\$12, 500			
Third Liberty loan.....	77, 500			
Fourth Liberty loan.....	75, 000			
Municipal:				
Manila sewer and water 4's, due—				
1935.....	37, 000			
1937.....	68, 000			
1938.....	168, 000			
Manila general bonds, 5½'s, due 1950.....	2, 750, 000			
Railroad:				
Manila R. R. Co. 7's, due 1937.....			168, 000	379, 000
Philippine Ry. Co. 4's, due 1937.....	296, 000			
Total.....	3, 484, 000	180, 000	272, 000	470, 000

The following is a statement of the bonded indebtedness of the cities of Manila and Cebu on June 30, 1925, the bonds of which were sold through the Bureau of Insular Affairs:

Title of loan	Rate	Amount	Dated	Redeemable	Due
Manila:	<i>Per cent</i>				
Sewer and waterworks.....	4	\$1, 000, 000	1905	1915	1935
Do.....	4	2, 000, 000	1907	1917	1937
Do.....	4	1, 000, 000	1908	1918	1938
General bonds.....	5½	2, 750, 000	1920	1930	1950
Total.....		6, 750, 000			
Cebu: Sewer and waterworks.....	4	125, 000	1911	1921	1941

Sinking funds have been provided by law for the retirement of the above-mentioned bonds at or before maturity.

## RAILWAY BONDS

The bonds of railroads, guaranteed as to interest by the Philippine Government, outstanding are:

Manila R. R. Co. (southern lines) 4 per cent bonds, due 1939.....	\$12, 682, 000
Manila R. R. Co. (southern lines) 4 per cent bonds, due 1959.....	1, 122, 000
Manila R. R. Co. 7 per cent sinking-fund bonds, due 1937 <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 500, 000
Philippine Ry. Co. first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due 1937.....	8, 549, 000
Total.....	23, 853, 000

<sup>1</sup> The payment of the principal of this issue of bonds is also guaranteed by the Philippine Government.

## COINAGE

As the Philippine mint was not in operation during the year, the total coin in circulation and available therefor on December 31, 1924, as in the previous year, consisted of the following:

Pesos <sup>2</sup> .....	₱ 22,357,825.00
50 centavos.....	6,273,829.00
20 centavos.....	5,139,281.60
10 centavos.....	3,801,392.10
5 centavos.....	1,006,863.60
1 centavo.....	1,090,642.97
½ centavo (no longer coined).....	51,659.64
Total.....	39,721,493.91

## INSULAR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

The following is a statement of insular receipts and disbursements of the Philippine Islands, exclusive of all items of a refundable character, expressed in United States currency, for fiscal (calendar) years 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924:

	Fiscal year ending Dec. 31—			
	1921	1922	1923	1924
<b>CREDITS</b>				
Balance from prior years.....	\$21,968,856.17	\$27,971,608.00	\$53,840,822.77	\$41,685,702.21
Revenues:				
Customs.....	7,602,264.62	7,104,804.46	8,185,530.97	10,384,458.28
Internal.....	15,475,431.17	13,789,276.60	15,652,588.95	18,106,573.15
Adjustments from prior years.....			85,418.31	
Miscellaneous.....	10,922,405.35	9,581,470.60	9,572,058.79	9,388,186.20
Surplus currency reserve fund.....	21,537,802.86			
Proceeds from sale of bonds.....	9,561,953.14	34,849,375.00	2,144,182.50	2,176,170.00
Total revenue.....	65,099,857.14	65,324,926.66	35,639,779.52	40,055,387.63
Total credits.....	87,068,713.31	93,296,534.66	89,480,602.29	81,741,089.84
<b>DEBITS</b>				
Expenditures:				
Bureaus and offices.....	17,399,974.03	16,477,532.67	15,189,977.44	16,091,695.41
Miscellaneous.....	279,209.77	215,752.01	349,081.16	207,166.71
Revenue service.....	5,637,748.35	4,981,857.18	4,358,371.97	4,602,117.13
Fixed charges.....	1,905,632.73	2,558,746.78	4,774,849.85	4,684,947.68
Aid to Provinces and municipalities.....	7,152,633.65	7,780,933.40	6,982,898.17	6,665,005.60
Public works and equipment.....	5,104,798.70	4,835,237.95	2,234,464.59	2,736,583.26
Purchase of investments and securities.....	17,543,597.46	1,212,395.41	552,417.33	447,974.33
Deficiency contribution currency reserve fund.....	4,073,510.62	1,393,256.49		
Contributions to Treasury certificate fund.....			9,938,564.50	
Contributions to gold standard fund.....			3,414,275.07	
Contingent losses for the rehabilitation of the Philippine National Bank.....				10,109,949.3
Surplus:				
Cash.....	20,268,164.51	51,333,882.74	39,287,451.16	33,716,157.70
Other.....	7,703,443.49	2,606,940.03	2,398,251.05	2,579,492.90
Total debits.....	87,068,713.31	93,296,534.66	89,480,602.29	81,741,089.84

<sup>2</sup> The Philippine peso equals 50 cents United States currency.

**PORTO RICO***Total foreign trade*

Twelve months ending June 30—	Consignments			Shipments		
	From United States	From foreign countries	Total	To United States	To foreign countries	Total
1916-----	\$35,892,515	\$3,058,641	\$38,951,156	\$60,952,758	\$5,778,815	\$66,731,573
1917-----	49,539,249	4,005,975	53,545,224	73,115,224	7,855,693	80,970,917
1918-----	58,945,758	4,443,524	63,389,282	65,515,650	8,779,033	74,294,683
1919-----	57,898,085	4,502,275	62,400,360	71,015,351	8,480,689	79,496,040
1920-----	90,724,259	5,664,275	96,388,534	133,207,508	17,603,941	150,811,449
1921-----	97,074,399	8,405,304	105,479,703	103,388,227	8,890,348	112,278,575
1922-----	57,400,028	6,775,121	64,175,149	66,229,771	5,942,800	72,172,571
1923-----	64,743,462	7,201,043	71,944,505	77,007,257	5,285,793	82,293,050
1924-----	80,590,021	8,779,603	89,369,624	80,754,975	7,525,565	88,280,540
1925-----	79,349,618	11,154,983	90,504,601	84,411,792	7,525,065	91,936,857

*Sugar shipments*

Twelve months ending June 30—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1916-----	379,424	\$45,809,445	5.39	379,359	\$45,799,299	5.39
1917-----	436,556	54,015,903	5.52	436,329	53,987,767	5.52
1918-----	300,703	41,362,229	6.14	300,418	41,310,845	6.14
1919-----	314,206	48,132,419	6.84	313,967	48,091,799	6.84
1920-----	374,416	98,923,750	11.79	373,989	98,802,436	11.79
1921-----	365,547	71,440,924	8.72	365,198	71,367,290	8.72
1922-----	419,544	40,820,333	4.34	419,203	40,784,886	4.34
1923-----	317,342	46,207,276	6.50	317,134	46,176,202	6.50
1924-----	332,180	47,838,687	6.43	331,921	47,792,602	6.43
1925-----	510,321	53,261,895	4.66	510,166	53,240,480	4.66

*Coffee shipments*

Twelve months ending June 30—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1916-----	32,144,283	\$5,049,283	15.71	509,158	\$77,965	15.31
1917-----	39,615,146	5,892,081	14.87	212,024	32,456	15.31
1918-----	37,618,613	5,505,316	14.63	256,697	39,064	15.22
1919-----	27,897,971	6,065,573	21.70	276,529	68,942	24.93
1920-----	32,776,754	9,034,028	27.56	908,577	264,981	29.16
1921-----	26,731,648	5,352,924	20.02	211,966	39,037	18.42
1922-----	23,402,127	4,316,859	18.44	65,622	12,793	19.64
1923-----	16,821,939	3,188,002	18.96	70,915	14,181	20.00
1924-----	21,859,215	4,595,811	21.03	318,086	71,158	22.37
1925-----	13,529,218	3,742,694	27.66	261,155	66,862	25.60



*Leaf tobacco shipments*

Twelve months ending June 30—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1916.....	6,767,478	\$2,864,552	42.33	6,705,823	\$2,857,036	42.62
1917.....	8,111,765	3,604,539	44.44	7,958,439	3,583,052	45.02
1918.....	13,206,492	7,927,760	60.03	13,124,315	7,913,675	60.30
1919.....	14,596,976	7,563,845	51.82	12,460,316	7,259,709	58.26
1920.....	17,028,924	12,559,872	73.76	16,782,769	12,479,021	74.36
1921.....	12,157,698	12,893,701	106.05	12,100,586	12,881,289	106.45
1922.....	17,489,105	8,154,504	46.62	17,438,679	8,148,636	46.71
1923.....	14,937,530	8,489,984	56.85	14,904,723	8,487,349	56.94
1924.....	19,944,653	12,578,448	63.07	19,834,151	12,557,349	63.31
1925.....	18,002,340	9,156,480	50.86	17,766,033	9,123,995	51.36

*Cigar shipments*

Twelve months ending June 30—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per M	Quantity	Value	Value per M
	<i>Thousands</i>			<i>Thousands</i>		
1916.....	157,174	\$5,531,535	\$35.19	156,996	\$5,528,496	\$35.21
1917.....	205,308	7,843,010	38.20	204,863	7,834,983	38.24
1918.....	179,188	7,134,693	39.82	179,038	7,131,535	39.83
1919.....	149,798	6,657,522	44.44	149,335	6,647,621	44.51
1920.....	227,004	11,613,754	51.16	226,776	11,607,445	51.18
1921.....	152,098	8,103,601	53.27	152,066	8,101,628	53.28
1922.....	140,504	6,279,054	44.68	140,457	6,277,832	44.69
1923.....	192,105	6,911,510	35.98	192,069	6,910,735	35.98
1924.....	175,289	5,460,119	31.15	175,251	5,458,880	31.15
1925.....	186,017	7,105,508	38.20	186,010	7,105,313	38.20

*Fruit shipments*

Twelve months ending June 30—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States	Twelve months ending June 30—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States
1916.....	\$2,941,712	\$2,917,161	1921.....	\$3,145,259	\$3,143,058
1917.....	3,021,005	3,013,479	1922.....	2,857,086	2,853,331
1918.....	3,055,614	3,050,527	1923.....	4,570,359	4,565,324
1919.....	2,140,931	2,135,424	1924.....	3,807,567	3,791,735
1920.....	2,782,725	2,768,967	1925.....	4,202,654	4,187,788

*Coconut shipments*

Twelve months ending June 30—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States	Twelve months ending June 30—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States
1916.....	\$413,573	\$407,262	1921.....	\$690,895	\$685,537
1917.....	438,564	431,062	1922.....	489,657	478,095
1918.....	572,600	561,062	1923.....	583,931	567,061
1919.....	757,649	756,233	1924.....	616,484	605,129
1920.....	1,142,412	1,129,762	1925.....	709,853	709,853

*All other shipments*

Twelve months ending June 30—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States	Twelve months ending June 30—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States
1916.....	\$4, 121, 473	\$3, 365, 539	1921.....	\$10, 651, 271	\$7, 170, 388
1917.....	6, 155, 815	4, 232, 425	1922.....	9, 255, 078	7, 674, 098
1918.....	8, 730, 471	5, 508, 942	1923.....	12, 341, 988	10, 286, 405
1919.....	8, 178, 101	6, 055, 626	1924.....	13, 383, 424	10, 478, 122
1920.....	14, 754, 908	6, 154, 906	1925.....	13, 757, 773	9, 977, 501

## BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

The bonded indebtedness of the insular government of Porto Rico on June 30, 1925, was as follows:

Title of loan	Amount outstand- ing	Interest	Maturing
Road bonds:		<i>Per cent</i>	
1907.....	\$80, 000	4	\$50,000 on Jan. 1, 1926, \$30,000 on Jan. 1, 1927
Irrigation bonds:			
1909.....	1, 200, 000	4	\$150,000 on Jan. 1 of each year.
1913.....	1, 000, 000	4	Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1933; payable Jan. 1, 1943.
1913, construction and refund- ing.....	700, 000	4	\$100,000 annually, beginning Jan. 1, 1944.
1914, construction and refund- ing.....	400, 000	4	\$100,000 annually, beginning Jan. 1, 1951.
1915, refunding.....	400, 000	4	\$100,000 annually, beginning Jan. 1, 1955.
1916, refunding.....	200, 000	4	\$100,000 annually, beginning Jan. 1, 1959.
1918.....	200, 000	4	By series Jan. 1, 1958, and Jan. 1, 1959.
1922.....	250, 000	5	By series Jan. 1, 1961, and Jan. 1, 1962.
1923.....	975, 000	4½	\$75,000 annually Jan. 1, 1929, to Jan. 1, 1941, outstanding series redeemable Jan. 1, 1939.
1924.....	600, 000	4½	\$75,000 annually, beginning Jan. 1, 1942, re- deemable Jan. 1, 1939.
San Juan Harbor improvement bonds:			
1915.....	192, 000	4	Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1925; payable Jan. 1, 1940.
1917.....	100, 000	4	Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1927; payable Jan. 1, 1942.
Public improvement bonds:			
1914.....	999, 000	4	Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1925; payable Jan. 1, 1939.
1916.....	500, 000	4	Serially, 1927 to 1930.
1918.....	500, 000	4	Do.
1919.....	1, 000, 000	4½	Serially, 1931 to 1934.
1920.....	1, 000, 000	4½	Serially, 1937 to 1940, redeemable Jan. 1, 1936.
1922.....	1, 000, 000	5	By series, Jan. 1, 1941, to 1944.
1923.....	1, 000, 000	5	Redeemable Jan. 1, 1944; payable \$250,000 annually Jan. 1, 1945, to Jan. 1, 1948.
1923.....	6, 000, 000	5	Redeemable July 1, 1943; payable \$500,000 annually July 1, 1944, to July 1, 1955.
Insular loans, refunding bonds:			
1914.....	515, 000	4	Serially, 1923 to 1953.
1915.....	173, 000	4	Serially, 1923 to 1935.
1916.....	90, 000	4	\$30,000 annually beginning July 1, 1918.
High-school bonds, 1920.....	300, 000	4½	Redeemable Jan. 1, 1930; payable Jan. 1, 1945.
House-construction bonds, 1920.....	250, 000	4½	Do.
Workingmen's house construction, 1920.....	500, 000	4½	Redeemable Jan. 1, 1940; payable by series, Jan. 1, 1941 and 1942.
Munoz Rivera Park, 1924.....	200, 000	4½	\$20,000 annually, beginning Jan. 1, 1929, out- standing series redeemable Jan. 1, 1934.
Total.....	20, 324, 000		

*Comparative statement of receipts and disbursements of Porto Rico, fiscal years  
1923, 1924, and 1925*

	Fiscal year ending June 30—		
	1923	1924	1925
Balance.....	\$900,588.89	\$217,840.10	\$404,154.06
Revenues:			
Customs.....	860,000.00	1,155,000.00	1,359,518.12
Internal.....	5,273,919.65	3,167,171.28	3,281,794.71
United States internal revenues.....	1,077,714.88	821,790.63	1,217,422.52
Miscellaneous.....	859,568.25	4,202,923.92	2,674,005.92
Other receipts:			
Repayment of loans.....	16,813.13	11,535.25	141,988.34
Repayment of transfers.....	668,983.94	1,949,369.60	3,581,962.86
Repayment, bureau of supplies.....	1,361,891.84	1,846,710.76	1,848,248.52
Loan.....		2,000,000.00	
Total.....	11,019,480.58	15,372,341.54	14,409,095.05
Expenditures:			
Legislative.....	132,958.56	173,220.96	250,783.25
Executive.....	2,354,923.13	2,744,383.61	2,745,442.43
Insular police.....	658,626.38	909,983.01	877,262.82
Maintenance and repairs—			
Roads and bridges.....	924,023.97	1,366,110.46	1,295,291.80
Public buildings.....	86,262.87	100,498.50	71,280.53
Insular telegraph.....	154,517.86	207,944.38	215,734.52
Public schools.....	3,289,766.52	4,381,064.03	4,586,173.20
University of Porto Rico.....	128,219.80	150,155.78	150,201.78
Sanitation.....	672,554.08	1,060,772.57	1,217,824.39
Insular library.....	17,154.01	21,294.82	22,709.31
Bureau of supplies.....	1,406,125.63	2,003,343.16	1,886,674.26
Judicial.....	558,631.52	689,903.82	684,489.26
Other payments:			
Loans to municipalities and school boards.....	9,000.00	.70	
Repayments and transfers.....	101,376.15	1,011,011.68	330,567.13
Municipal and school-board bonds.....	307,500.00	148,500.00	52,000.00
Cash balance.....	217,840.10	404,154.06	22,660.37
Total.....	11,019,480.58	15,372,341.54	14,409,095.05

<sup>1</sup> Includes earthquake mortgage loans and loans to municipalities and school boards.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP

The following table shows the financial transactions of the receivership during the fiscal (calendar) year ending December 31, 1924.

*Statement of the customs service, Dominican Republic, year ending December 31, 1924*

Balance.....	\$ (46,923.39)
Customs collections.....	4,227,217.75
Miscellaneous.....	8,683.99
Total.....	4,188,978.35
Customs expense.....	185,860.32
Payments:	
Dominican Government <sup>1</sup> .....	1,337,499.74
Fiscal agent.....	1,837,570.62
Redemption of bonds:	
Executive Order No. 193, loan 1918.....	261,415.02
Executive Order No. 272, loan 1918.....	382,542.38
Executive Order No. 735, loan 1922.....	368,499.96
Building fund expense.....	4,699.40

<sup>1</sup> Included in this item is \$60,500 paid to the Dominican Government on account of loan 1924.

## Balances:

## Cash in transit—

Deputy receivers.....	\$73, 448. 61	
Provisional receipts.....	(318, 116. 00)	
		(\$244, 667. 39)
Building fund.....		29, 565. 18
Dominican Government.....		25, 993. 12
Total.....		4, 188, 978. 35

*Statement of sinking fund—Dominican Republic \$20,000,000 customs administration on loan as of December 31, 1924*

## RECEIPTS

## From general receiver of customs, account calendar year:

1908.....	\$331, 757. 53
1909.....	200, 000. 00
1910.....	260, 820. 90
1911.....	394, 092. 24
1912.....	482, 772. 25
1913.....	782, 908. 34
1914.....	207, 666. 01
1915.....	593, 588. 13
1916.....	664, 644. 47
1917.....	1, 295, 042. 73
1918.....	788, 668. 51
1919.....	846, 961. 59
1920.....	1, 723, 619. 23
1921.....	200, 000. 00
1922.....	200, 000. 00
1923.....	472, 642. 06
1924.....	798, 292. 58
From interest allowed by fiscal agent.....	220, 689. 55
From interest received on bonds purchased.....	4, 224, 398. 06
From adjustment in audit by Lieut. Commander D. W. Rose....	17, 278. 25
Total.....	14, 705, 833. 43

## DISBURSEMENTS

## For \$15,011,750 customs administration bonds

purchased, par value.....	\$15, 011, 750. 00	
Less discount.....	1, 112, 704. 97	
		13, 899, 045. 03
Cash balances:		
In sinking fund.....	400, 455. 59	
With fiscal agent, general account.....	208, 040. 23	
With general receiver of customs.....	198, 292. 58	
		806, 788. 40
Total.....		14, 705, 833. 43

## ASSETS IN SINKING FUND

\$15,011,750 customs administration bonds at par value.....	15, 011, 750. 00
Interest on above bonds accrued but not collected.....	312, 744. 80
Cash balance, Dec. 31, 1924.....	806, 788. 40
Total.....	16, 131, 283. 20





